

incurable eczema, tularemia, many disorders and diseases, swollen joints, stiffness, lumps, tired feeling, lack of pep and energy, a large variety of ailments, eczema, abortions, allergies, arthritis, neuritis, rheumatism, rheumatic fever, asthma, colitis, constipation, marked weakness, gastritis, vertigo, diabetes, marked nervousness, depressions, fears, etc., marked mental trouble apparently melancholia, achlorhydria, pulmonary disturbance, heart trouble, tachycardia, and loss of weight. The articles were not adequate and effective treatments for such conditions. The articles were misbranded in the above respect when introduced into, while in, and while held for sale after shipment in, interstate commerce.

The articles were alleged also to be misbranded when introduced into and while in interstate commerce, under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: January 12, 1953. The Schrock Bros. Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the leaflets be destroyed and that the *mineral tablets* and the *nutritional tablets* be released under bond for relabeling, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

3916. Misbranding of Gramer's Sulgly-Minol. U. S. v. 138 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33578. Sample No. 40741-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 9, 1952, District of Idaho.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 7, 1952, by C. F. Moore, from Spokane, Wash.

PRODUCT: 138 bottles of a product known as "Gramer's Sulgly-Minol" at Nampa, Idaho, together with the following printed matter, which had been shipped to Nampa, Idaho, previous to the shipment of the product: (1) labels to be attached to the bottles, reading, in part: "4 Fluid Ounces Gramer's Sulgly-Minol A Solution of Sulphur, Glycerine, Sulphurated Lime and Isopropyl Alcohol 6%," (2) yellow circulars headed "Now Try Gramer's Sulgly-Minol," (3) white circulars headed "Gramer's Sulgly-Minol," (4) order sheets headed "Arthritis," and (5) leaflets headed "Dear Sulgly-Minol User."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article, consisting of the above-mentioned bottle labels, yellow circulars, order sheets, and leaflets which accompanied the article, was false and misleading. The labeling represented and suggested that the article, diluted with water and used as a foot bath, applied to the soles of the feet or used as a tub bath was an adequate and effective treatment for arthritis and kindred ailments, rheumatic ailments, pains in the hips, legs, heels, ankles, joints of the shoulders, arms, neck, and collarbone, and muscles of the back, legs, and feet, open sores, stiffness and soreness in legs and knees, and boils; that the article was a blood purifier; and that it was a preventive against arthritic and rheumatic conditions. The article, when used as directed, was not an adequate and effective treatment for the conditions stated and implied, and it was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit made for it.

DISPOSITION: November 7, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3917. Misbranding of McKay's Maxlin liniment. U. S. v. 92 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33905. Sample No. 49748-L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 9, 1952, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 1, 1952, by the McKay Maxlin Co., from West Allis, Wis.

PRODUCT: 92 cartons, each containing 1 16-ounce bottle, of *McKay's Maxlin liniment* at New York, N. Y. Each carton contained a circular entitled "McKay's Maxlin Liniment For Best Results, Follow Directions Carefully."

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "Contains 16 Fluid Ounces McKay's Maxlin * * * Liniment Active Ingredients - Menthol Crystals U. S. P. XI, Oil Wormwood (American), Tincture Iodine U. S. P., Ether U. S. P. (4 oz. by Volume), Soap Liniment U. S. P."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the above-mentioned circular were false and misleading since the article was not effective in the treatment of the conditions suggested and implied and was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit made for it, namely, (circular) "McKay's Maxlin Liniment * * * Directions for Use on Tendons, Ligaments, Ankles, Splints, Knees, Shoulders and Hips: Apply with a toothbrush or a small quantity in hand * * * In severe cases of lameness, injured tendons or ligaments, better results are obtained by using a sheet of oiled silk or waxed paper over the painted leg, covered by two or three sheets of cotton. Used in this way it produces a strong, beneficial sweat, which helps to remove soreness and fever * * * Directions For * * * Steaming of Kidneys * * * A few drops rubbed out well between the palms of hands and applied to * * * kidneys * * * provides an excellent steamer."

DISPOSITION: December 16, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

✓3918. Misbranding of pine needle bath oil. U. S. v. 288 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33069. Sample No. 13932-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 22, 1952, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 19, 1952, by House of Pine, Balpine, Inc., from Buffalo, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 288 4-ounce bottles, 88 8-ounce bottles, 48 16-ounce bottles, and 5 32-ounce bottles of *pine needle bath oil* at Denver, Colo.

LABEL, IN PART: "Balpine Pine Needle Bath Oil Concentrate."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the bottle label of the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article would be effective for skin, nerve, muscle, and circulatory disorders, and that the article would induce sound sleep, relieve tiredness, calm the nerves, and stimulate and invigorate the body. The article was not effective in the treatment of these conditions nor for the purposes mentioned.

DISPOSITION: December 10, 1952. The May Co., Denver, Colo., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for relabeling, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

3919. Misbranding of Caragol. U. S. v. 18 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31667. Sample No. 7188-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 6, 1951, Western District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 15, June 15, and July 20, 1951, by Caragol Laboratories, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio.